

POSITORY.
will in future
on Friday, in
men attending
up their horse
public auction
experience will be
tion, which will
on, if sold.
must be at the
that day. 432

ANDERY,
 MAY CONCERN
 WATER,
 master, from
 sell by auc
 George-street,
 1847,
 ely,
 damaged
 to
 to
 to

444
A FORMER
LLOYD
oms, City Mar
et,
INSTANT,
ctually,
HOPS
433
S.
VE.
LLOYD
oms, City Mar

INSTANT,
precisely,
ATS, No.

43.

ERS, AN

ACCOUNTS.

LLOYD

Home, City Man

get.

INSTANT,

433
ON'S PER
LLOYD
CITY MA

PERFUMERY

&c.
 articles in Pe
 trum a house
 ion, may be s
 the day of es
 .
 44

LT HOUSE
 STATE,
 EUL EMINENC
 OF THE SOUT
 HE PROPERT

18th DAY of
47,
sely,
ilt Houses, pr
from respectab
al spot, with
scenery, presen
ups d'oil that c
finished a

COUPLE.
SYDNEY.
ROOMS, TO B
ERVE.

SEPTENBER,
lately,
brick-built, with
on-place, Straw
extensive view
ood around.

20TH DAY OF
 17,
 street,
 icely,
 of Land, con
 city of Sydney
 of section 71
 nberland-street
 at 68 links, or
 ceasing west 1
 the west by al
 ng south 13 de
 the south by

nt. cash deposit
tion of the office
4401

September 15. — Commodore, brig, 292 tons,
Captain Witherick, for Adelaide. Passengers
Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and child.
September 15. — Terror, schooner, 95 tons,
Captain Dunning, for Auckland and Russell.
September 15. — Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons,
Captain Cunningham, for the South Sea
Islands.

September 15.—Elizabeth Davis, schooner,
ous, Captain Cape, for the Bay of Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
 THIS DAY.—Lightning, for Guam; Peri,
 Melbourne; Marmion, for Hongkong;
 Abeth Davis, for the Bay of Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.
September 15.—Rose, steamer, 172, Patti-
from Morpeth, with 364 bushels grain, 84
bales hay, 8 casks tallow, 34 bags flour, 205
bram, 24 hides, 40 boxes candles, 69 pigs,
40 bags pumpkins; Mornmaid, 10, Barter,
a Jerrington, with 5 tons potatoes, 1300
timber; Bride, 19, Shakeshaft, from the
Wkesbury, with 10,000 feet wood, 12,000
piles, and 20 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
September 15.—Rose, steamer, 172, Patti-
for Morpeth, with sundries; Mermaid, 10,
er, for Shell Harbour, with sundries;
erwitch, 37, Barnett, for the M'Leay-
r, wit: sundries; Bride, 19, Shakeshaft,
he Hawkesbury, with sundries.

EXPORTS.
September 15.—Elizabeth Davis, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Cape, for the Bay of Islands : 100 sacks beef, 150 bags flour, 4 tons biscuit, 300 cases bottled beer, 250 bags sugar, 17 bags coffee, 5 chests, 8 half-chests, and 3 three-tier chests tea, 3 cases and 1 bale woollens, 100 packages boots, George Thornton.

The Enterprise, Wright, from Port Phillip, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th May. The ship *Mincera*, 629 tons, M'Beattie, entered onwards at London for New Zealand on the 29th May, having been chartered by the Government to take out pensioners. The Hooghly, from Port Phillip to London, was spoken on the 31st March by the *Johnstone*, arrived at Falmouth, in lat. 49° 30' N. long. 12° 30' W. Captain MacFarlane, in command, reported the whaling brig *Eleanor*, of this port, at the time she was wrecked, had succeeded Captain Tucker, in the command of the *Urgent*.

The schooner *Catherine*, for Lunenburg, has been for some days detained for the arrival of a coaster from Newcastle with coals, and as soon as she obtains which she will proceed to

The schooner Cantiercagh has taken the place of the Isabella Anna on the Patent Slip, to have her bottom examined. The steamer Thistle will go on next Saturday.

The brig Lightning was at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset.

The Harpoonier has hauled alongside Moore's Wharf to re-load for London.

The Eleanor Lancaster is discharging at Town's Wharf, and the Penyard Park at Campbell's.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

September.	SUN		HIGH	WATER
	rises	sets		
16 THURSDAY	6 8	5 52	0 14	12 39

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.						
September.		SUN		HIGH WATER		
		rises	sets	moon	even	
16	THURSDAY	6 8	5 52	0 14	12 39	
Moon: 1st qr., 25 m. past 5, A. M., Sept. 18.						

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,
Will be presented, the romantic Drama, in
three Acts, **THE ROYAL DEMON;**
by Mrs. L. O. Lardyette. Cast: Gus
bus; Willikind, Mr. Griffiths; Oswy, M.
Spencer; Rolf, Mr. J. Howson; Leolin, Ma-
dame Torning; Clotilda, Miss Gibbs; Una,
Mrs. Guerin; Paulina, Mrs. Ximenes. After
which, the Burlesque Opera of LA SON-
NETTE AU LORD, by Mrs. L. O. Lardyette.
**PARLIAMENT; OR, THE LOVE TRIALS
OF A ROOF-SCRAMBLER.** Rodolpho,
Mr. Griffiths; Svevia, Madame Torning;
Miss Mary Anne Browne, Mr. J. Howson;
Lizzy, Mrs. Ximenes; Therese, Miss Gibbs.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
HUMPHREY BRICK, by Mrs. L. O. Lardyette.
Spencer, Tom, Mr. Ruby; My Lord Duke,
Mr. Griffiths; Sir Harry, Mr. Arabian; Mrs.
Kitty, Mrs. Guerin; Lady Bab, Mrs. Gibbs;
Lady Carlotte, Madame Torning.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 21st instant.

Spencer Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from this day's Supplement.)

naunch wanted, they were going to turn away from the offer made of these men. But he would show that the first and best of men were to be found in the worth something better even than this class. That they had become good men and good citizens. He asserted that it was to this class that the industry and the wealth of the colony owed their origin. There was the Bank of New South Wales, the Sydney College, the Dispensary, and the Benevolent Asylum, the best institutions in the colony, all of which were the work of these men. Thirty years ago they used to meet together and formed their benevolent design to prepare an asylum for the relief of aged and infirm convicts. They were not without perseveringly, and they succeeded. They would have gladly bowed in deference to other parties had they come forward as they did, but they did not, and they did so. They wished to see a chance of a better education being given to their children than had been hitherto afforded, and to the best of their abilities, they provided it by founding the benevolent institutions, and the result was that other parties joined these institutions, these parties with great good sense retired from the management, leaving it in the hands of the first and best of the colony to whom the emancipists—according to the testimony of Messrs. Howell, and Hume, and Sir John Ewart—were indebted for the most important part of the argument of the honorable member. It was asserted that a return to transportation would damage the reputation of the colony and destroy the confidence of the immigration. He should be able to refute the

sertion by a few facts. In 1825, a large body of the most respectable immigrants to the colony arrived in it. There was not at that time a shadow of a chance of their being discontinued; yet this did not deter them from coming. True there was afterwards a lull owing to the policy of the local Government of not admitting any more immigrants until the immigration was again renewed. If these facts were enough to prove, that immigration had never been interfered with by transportation, then the immigration was introduced rather by it. It was a natural, a demoralizing tendency of this system, which was to be feared. The earliest and most respectable families of the colony were brought up, and continued to be, in the same manner, and retained their character since, and were now as respectable a body of colonists as any in the colony. The largest amount of immigration was in the period of the settlement of the colony, and had the largest number of convicts. The colonists then had money to employ such immigrants; but when transportation was discontinued, the colonists were reduced to the request of the state, but because money was wanting to employ additional labour. When convict labour ceased the stream of immigration ceased to flow, and many even of those who were previously in the colony were lost. There was another point alluded to which it was

necessary should be made class by class, which was that the credit and character of the colony was damaged by this system. Now the real fact was, that the credit of the colony was never so high as when they had the largest number of assigned convicts. They had the largest number of assigned convicts, but had not been damaged by the convicts, they had been damaged by the immigrants themselves. (Oh! oh! and hear hear.) He repeated it, the colony had been ruined by the convicts. (Tactical cheering.) They look into the long list of defaulters who had ruined the credit of the colony, and more especially to the list of fraudulent defaulters, and they would find hardly the name of one of the assigned emigrants, but they would find in that list the names of immigrants who stood most high for their respectability, and for their religious and moral pretensions. (Ironical cheers.) It was time for mankind to be thrown off, and already it was well known that the colony had no more transportation that had not caused the ruin of their credit—that it had not been by the emigrant class that the colonial credit had been ruined at all, or by the class that had been ruined in the colonies. It was the immigrant class; people who for the most part, on their arrival here were of a mature age, whose opinions of good and evil, and right and wrong, ought to have been strong reasons for their conduct in the colonies. It was further alleged that property was not secure from the presence of convicts. He denied this statement also, and in the absence of positive facts, must appeal to general ones. It was said that property was not secure, property was so safe; where people slept with their doors and windows open in perfect confidence and security, and that too, in a country where the same police machinery that prevailed

place had taken place principally amongst the immigrant classes; but he carefully wished to guard himself from being supposed to insinuate that the same was the case with any other. But such was the fact, and many causes might be assigned for it. The colony had been run by a few bustling shallow politicians, and it was certain that those whose affairs were conducted in this manner would be liable to repeat, most of the sequestrations, and all the wholesale deprivations on the Banks, were the acts of immigrants exclusively, and that the natives were not liable to losses and temptations which others did not experience, and he was far from wishing to cast any obliquity on them. He thought he had sufficiently shown that it was not transference of property from one class to another in the colony; and if further proof were required, he would ask who were the advocates for the resumption of the system? Some of the

wealthiest and most respectable of the colonists. He contended, therefore, that transportation was in itself a boon, but coupled with assignment an unalloyed good. He believed this was the only way to reform the convict—to fit him at the close of his legal sentence for the exercise of his political rights. It taught the convict self-respect by teaching him also an employment, by means of which he could provide a livelihood for himself. As to the statement that England would not send immigrants and convicts concurrently, he did not believe it. England was growing more enlightened, and on economical grounds she would

be anxious to rid herself of the enormous expense of her penal establishments. She would find that to send immigrants with convicts to these colonies was less expensive than sending immigrants to America. The cost of conveyance was not a great deal more, and America would not take her convicts at all. He therefore thought that when Sir Richard

Hourke said that the time had come for transportation to cease to this colony, that he took a short-sighted view. The immigrant population, with the natural increase, would accumulate, and yet the proportion of the convict population gradually diminish, until at last it would be a mere drop in the ocean. But he would take yet higher grounds for his advocacy of this measure, and he called upon the hon. member for Cumberland for his assistance. He said that he was anxious that the revival of transportation would be an unalloyed good under legitimate regulations, he contended they were bound to accept of it for the sake of England. They were bound to take in that refuge for their destitute and starving millions. It was their duty to do this. Their relief subscriptions were a mere pretence; they evinced only the desire to do good rather than doing it. Let them consider that the whole of Ireland, and the greater part of England, were suffering under famine; and they would feel bound, as patriots,

not to look into every paltry objection to this scheme. Famine was stalking through the country, and the people were dying, and it was their duty to come forward and assist to put an end to the thefts, the rice burnings, the wholesale daily murders, with accounts of which the English journals teemed. They should unite to put an end to the want of food, and furnish that supply of food—without famishing creatures here, which they had in their power to offer in such abundance. It was in their power, by adopting this measure, to supply the impoverished industrial energies of the empire, by supplying them with adequate supply of labour, an unlimited supply of the staple articles of her manufactures. Immigration to America, where wheat only could be raised, was only to exert competition with the agricultural labourer at home; but here no such competition would exist. There would be no drain of money from the country to pay for grain, which ought to be employed in other ways for the benefit of the colony would send her wool and cotton, and oil and wine, metals, timber, flax, and hemp, the manufacture of which would give employment to the vast masses of her working population, and for the first time in her history she would find a market of unlimited growth. Had these views been adopted in 1879, the misery in Ireland, the confusion consequent on the loss of ten millions of money to the purchase bread stuff for that country, would have been averted. The money would have been spent in providing a permanent good instead of a merely temporary and inadequate relief. The famine would have brought out 600,000 persons to this colony, who could easily have found profitable employment here, and these would have afforded employment to at least as many more at home, so that no less than 1,200,000 persons would have been thus relieved. Under an increase of her exports and her imports, she would have grown so wealthy that she would not have felt the expense famine has of late entailed upon her, and she would have been enabled to step out to feed her colonies with labour; and she would have been enabled to step out to trace in this despatch of Mr. Gladstone's one step forward in such a course. He therefore thought they were called upon, by all wiser and more considerate people, to call out to the Government, as was done in this report, the means of relieving her, not temporarily, but permanently, from her appalling distress. He should, therefore, meet the motion of the hon. member for Limerick with a positive negative.

Mr. LAMB, in rising to reply to the points of the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down, did not intend to follow him through all the points of his elaborate address; but should confine himself principally to the substance of some observations which the hon. member had made most judiciously by the honorable member. And in the first place, he must assert his opinion, that the honorable member had not been altogether most wisely in bringing forward this motion. He did not think without the House came to some definite decision on this point, that the appeal made to the House by the honorable member could be properly answered. The honorable member for Sydney said the time for making this appeal was inappropriate, but he could not but think that four or five years were brought up nearly ten months ago,—and yet no member of the Committee had again brought it up for the adoption of the House. No evidence had been brought forward in the shape of the colored-hats, which the honorable member alluded to on the subject, but the Report of the Select Committee was the Report of a Select Committee of that House; and when they knew the use which would be made of that Report at home, why should they not have been more strongly so closely guarded by the House, as by parties in favour of the system, it was only prudent for that Council to assert its opinion. That Report was being used in the most unbecoming manner in the industrial countries.

great detriment of the colony. (No, no, from Mr. Robinson.) The hon. member might say no, no; but he said yes, yes;—and he must say that he thought the course that had been adopted in this respect was highly objectionable. He conceived that there were many reasons of the question which he thought he had much right to complain. It insinuated at the outset that the appeal made by Mr. Gladstone was not made in good faith—that the question was settled without the interference of the Council. He thought it would be a mistake that were the question an open one, the colony would certainly decline to receive the boon. Now he contended this was most unfair, as the question certainly was an open one. He thought it was a mistake to be investigating the public mind in England, and therefore it was only right that the expression of the colonists with regard to it should be made known. If the question were already settled, he said, all was well. He said, Report for the present minority had at present resolved that transportation should not be renewed. It behoved the Council then to be up and doing, and he thought that the Council had been reported on behalf of the recommendations of this Report. He thought the future welfare of the colony demanded that the Council should express its opinion that session, and thus to put the question of transportation at an end, and to stop the charges that were being perpetrated on it. He did not wish to go into the laboured statement of the honorable member for Sydney, on the subject of the exportation of capital for labour; but he must say a word or two on the subject of the charges that had been made against the immigrants. He had not always entertained the same opinions with regard to the virtue of the convicts classes that he now expressed. The honorable gentleman

[illegible]

These were the individuals the honorable member was so anxious to have returned to the country amongst them. Had he stuck to the point on the emancipist classes, there might have been some justice in the observations he had made; but while he (Mr. Lamb) readily admitted the justice of the charge, he could not help to reprehend the attack that had been made on the immigrant. The contrasts that had been drawn were not fair ones. The immigrant classes were the most respectable and the most respectable, and less useful than the emancipists. The honorable member had spoken of the involuntaries as defaulters, as if it followed that because a man was involuntarily he was necessarily a defaulter. The honorable member might have indulged in eulogies on his favourite class to his heart's content, but he had no right to go out of his way to attack the immigrants. The honorable member had said that the immigrants had damaged the reputation of the colony—that they had ruined its character. He repudiated these statements—he denied that they were true. He thought that if he were to leave, he must express his gratitude to the honorable member for the saving admission that an immigrant might be as useful as an emancipist. The honorable member had said that immigrants were useful as agricultural servants. He had heard nobody doubt it; but was the preference given to them as domestic servants to be as strong as the preference made for them as agricultural servants? The observations which these invidious comparisons had given rise to—for the real question for the Council to consider was, between the real wel-

tion. No doubt that some pecuniary advantages might arise from it; but these he did not think had been fairly weighed. He must take the police expenses to which they would be subjected, and the cost of the extra troops which he had said the colony had never had so much credit as when they had most convicts. If (Mr. Lamb) knew not whether he meant pecuniary or moral credit, but whatever the credit was, the colony had been, and he thought it would sink far lower than ever if they were degraded enough to ask for the renewal of this system; but he was rejoiced to say that even if this Council should be so foolish as to do what he had based enough, to seek this renewal, that out of doors at least the country would arise nearly to a man to repudiate it. The honorable member proceeded to expatiate on the subject, and usually carried off with him. He did not think he had considered the subject. He repudiated that of Sir Francis Forbes, more than an oracle with him generally, because he was not a native of the colony, and he did not know that Sir Francis Forbes retained his intellects as strong as ever to the last hour of his life. The one had not had time to consider the question, but the other was too sick. He was not a native of the colony, and he might be by the previous question; but he should deeply regret to see an act of such injustice done both to the country and the Secretary of State, who had invited him to be an opponent. What the division might be - but it was in favour of this Report, he could only look upon it as the precursor of the ruin and degradation of the

country. ROBINSON must say that there was one individual who could not but feel highly flattered at the influence and weight attached to his opinions on this subject, since it seemed that it was the fear of that influence which had induced some newspapers, in which this Report, and the "violent" manner in which men were contained, had been sent home to England, and in the present agitation of penal changes, there was so large a demand for facts, that the Report from the Superintendent of the Middlesex, that it was thought advisable to reprint it, in the shape of a pamphlet. But when topics like these are alluded to, it were well that reference to individuals should be avoided. The fact that the honorable member from Miller's Point imputed motives of self-interest, he might assure himself that he might go over the city of New York, and find many persons who would not give him credit for looking as sharp as anybody else after the breeches pocket. He had not been convinced by any of the arguments, if they could be called arguments, which were advanced in support of the Report, that it was faulty. He approved of the Report, looked upon it as a righteous Report—a Report in accordance with the true principles of Christian charity, which he thought to rescue the miserable, a cloak to the naked, and feed the hungry. It was a Report which brought not only the plan of taking away British criminals from the place where they were so miserable, but which took the surest mode of preventing distress, by relieving the mass of destitution and crime existing there, to the comfort and plenty to be found in these colonies (hear hear). It was a plan to make the Colonies a Christian land, and a land of virtuous. It was idle to talk of immigration at the expense of the colony. There were no funds in the colony to pay for an adequate supply, and if there were, it would not give him the prospect of sending emigrants against the usual cost per crime—if 8000 convicts were sent out and located in the interior, say 4000 as ticket-of-leave men, and 4000 as convicts, he would have

of punishment, where could the farm arise? He did not believe that the fear of punishment deterred from crime, and he believed that the great mass of criminals were far more stung against the State than against the individual. He had seen the signs of ignorance and destitution in which they were left to pine. There had been 80,000 convicts sent to this colony, and where were the signs of crime? He had seen the land of these nearly 35,000 or about 95 per cent., living peaceably and quietly. It was by means of these convicts that the colony, with its 100,000 people, had sprung up in the second of British colonies. The scheme of colonial colonization in this colony had succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. It was a colony of a far greater degree, if permitted to be continued, would make ask, without some such system were denied, was England to do with her masses of poverty? Immigration was referred to, but he was fully aware that the Government of Sydney, that they were in no condition to pay for it. That neither the colony nor any other country, could bear the drain of capital sent to the colonies. The colonies would not and fund should yield some hundred thou-

and a colony it would not supply the wants of the colony. He must say he looked upon the matter as a question of the comfort and convenience of the particular time with great satisfaction. He believed it to be a mere electing movement, to win popularity in a constituency. But although the operative classes might be against it, he thought he denied it. It was opposed by the intelligents of the country. Let them take the meeting at the Courthouse, for instance, and show how many magistrates of the district were present. It was said, too, that the Government was of the resumption of the transportation system. He was in Sydney, but it was well known to the supporters of the bill that they would have been put down by noise and clamour, and in all the papers of the day, the place, the date, and the speeches that had been made, he looked in vain for one practical argument against the proposals, in the Report. In the remoter districts, in the district of Moreton Bay, for instance, the Government was of the resumption of the transportation of the district were in favour of it. Where, then, was the futile argument that a recurrence to transportation would put down immigration? What immigration was there to be put down? Immigration was abolished, except in the year 1841: There had been no land fund, for he was intending to purchase land was not only out of the question, it was not the 5s. an acre price that he understood was to be given because the purchase of £160 worth of land involved the gift of £100 worth of labour; and as he land fund, as it was called, was not created by the Government, but by the sale of the sweat of the brow of those men, it was not the Government was now requisited. Those who came were obtained their position here by the sweat of the brow of these men. It was the sweat of the brow of these men that had paid for all the bounty immigrants that had come to the colony (hearses). As Captain Ross told Sir Richard Bourke, "abolish transportation and you will

"billion immigration." So it had turned out, for
 for those would pay land without labour. He
 to the Secretary of State; but
 turns an answer to the Secretary of State; but
 after shifting and turning about as honorable
 members had on the land question, he did not
 to the decision of the House would pay much attention
 was desirous to see whether transportation was
 desired in the colony, let him make a trial, and
 and 8000 ticket-of-leave holders and ex-
 and if they do not all take the great
 employment, he (Mr. Robinson) would wil-
 lingly give up his opinions. He did not wish
 to be understood as opposing the two classes,
 but he agreed that the acquisition of land
 warranted almost altogether among the im-
 migrant classes; and, for his own part, he
 would prefer doing business with the emigrants if
 he could, than with the convicts, but he agreed
 with the honorable member, for Sydney
 that very little reliance was to be placed in
 the evidence before the Select Committee was re-
 ceived, but he thought in substance the
 views of the hon. member for Cumberland and
 Westmorland were correct, and that he would
 have juvenile offenders sent here as exiles
 under any other title, in order to prevent the
 necessity of their again relapsing into crime.
 He had observed there was a great number of
 persons who persons who were not criminals
 under any other name, and already this
 class had been adopted; those now going to Port
 Phillip are styled Government immigrants.
 He was not prepared to make the use of im-
 migration by any other means than the one
 recommended in the Report. The colony has not
 the means. What then was to be done to relieve
 the hon. member for Cumberland and Westmor-
 land? He knew the hon. member
 would be doubtful if he would find it very easy to
 put it in execution. The scarcity of money in
 England was already beginning to be severely
 felt, and the Government would not be likely to
 destruction of railways, would but increase the
 difficulty. The hon. member for Cumberland
 had complained of the House having acted un-
 wisely in passing the transportation bill, and
 petitions, but he believed that it was a waste
 of their strength they should wait till the whole of the pe-
 titions were got in. The refusal, therefore, to
 pass the bill, was a mere ad-
 vancing of it till a future day. He was not
 aware that the sense in which it was looked on by
 the House, and not with any disrespect to the
 petitioners. He had thought over this subject
 very much, and he was not prepared to give
 for assignment, he had been able to see no
 tangible objection to the principles of the Re-
 port, which at an immense advantage to the
 poor and idle Great Britain of her
 poverty and crime.

[illegible]

the alleged debt was entirely out of sight of the Report. There was a stipulation in the Report, that two-thirds of the police expenses might be defrayed out of the land fund, but it might be that this stipulation might not be carried out. The land fund was not to be the land fund should be placed under the control of the Legislative Council, which he did not think was desirable. This revenue was not a local revenue, but it was to be disposed of for the benefit of the colony. He should not have the slightest objection to see exiles arrive here, as at Port Phillip, they had conducted themselves well, and he should not have the slightest objection to them, showing that their probation was not so bad. He thought it was a very good thing to have had a very cleansing effect. He thought if the New Land Orders were properly carried out, the revenue of the colony would be sufficiently to guarantee a loan; and as there was no great deal of capital lying idle in the colony, he anticipated no difficulty in raising such loan.

[illegible][illegible]

of their children by the part her clergy took in opposing the best interests of the colony. That the way to a more equitable distribution was got up—a way creditable to none but the parties engaged in it. He believed that the majority of the opponents had even read the correspondence, and knew what the recommendations were. If these had been adopted it would be good for England, for it would relieve her of her wretched nursery of poverty and crime, and be a good thing for the wretched criminal, starved into the heinousness of which he was perhaps too ignorant to know. It would be good for the thousands of prisoners to be removed from their filthy, pestiferous cells, and be placed in a society where they could earn a bread of honest industry, and where their filthy offences might be obliterated by their honest industry. It would be good for the colony, for whilst it would be good for the colony, it would be good for the enormous pressure on the labour market, it would also tend to purify the elements of her population. And what he asked had been answered. He would not have excusable criminals, that had done so much to demoralise the colony? There were not among them the ill. If they were lashed like beasts, it would be as likely they would act like beasts; but they were not men, and he would try to reform them from that. If, instead of starving and crushing them on to crime, they were entrusted to good masters, they would become good men. There were opportunities for this now that did not exist in the colony. He would have the part of the colony left to be entrusted with their own men, and who would find their own interest as well as the spirit of the age was opposed to the slavery, the caprice, the injustice that was the basis of the present system. The time had come when this was not a question whether Great Britain should send her criminals to America whether they liked it or not, but whether she would not do better to send them to the Colonies. A population of 20,000 men cost, annually, an addition of 20,000 millions of dollars to the colony; and that at an expense to her larger colonies the whole amount of the colonial revenue. This was the question, and those who opposed the colonies would have to show that the United States country had never done so well as would never do it, yet this wretched, miserable colony, producing nothing, growing nothing of itself, was made to be made to try to do it. He must say, he would not be transported to the colonies, but he would be transported to the colonies. Until 1838 men, of the property and respectability emigrated to the colonies; and they emigrated to invest property in the colony, because it was profitable to do so. When the colonies were made to receive the criminals, it was about the worst atmosphere he should breathe.

[illegible][illegible]

SAID MURRAY: The honorable member said that the youth of the colony were inclined to work at pursuits in which they had not been accustomed to see prisoners engaged, but that they were not so much interested in the arguments against a return to the colony as they were in the prospect of being perfectly ready to admit that there never was a time when the state of affairs in the colony was so serious as it is at present, and it therefore became the Council to consider most seriously every proposition that he before them for its relief. He believed that it was a subject of equal interest to all the members of the Council, and that he was the only one who employed; for if the employer could not employ profitably, he must soon cease to employ at all. In the interior the fences of the farms were broken down, and the cattle and sheep and gardens and vineyards overrun with rabbits, and labour to prevent this was not to be obtained. Nor was the want less severely felt in pursuing a pursuit as he knew well from his own experience, for the members of the colony now obliged to join two docters of the law into one, to the great detriment of both. He knew an instance a very recent one, of a man who had been a member of the colony, who was absolutely obliged to attend

locks of sheep himself for a week, and on at last he did get a shepherd, in a few days from the flock being too large, 257 of the sheep were sent to the other colony, and the sheep were never felt in their houses, it being impossible to carry on that social intercourse which was necessary, when they were sent to perform even the most menial offices of the house, there they were left, and these things as they are, even a measure like that recommended by the Report deserved the candid consideration of the Council. But he must not be understood to agree to the removal of the positions of the Report, and he must not be understood to agree to the removal of the other and less objectionable mode of relief which might be discovered. The Report stated that the renewal of Transportation would be necessary to open question whether the services should be sent to the colony, and he believed that it was really and truly an open question. But it did not appear that the means of obtaining a supply of labour from the colony would be a great benefit to the colony. In the first place, he thought that it must be remembered that there was a considerable annual increase within the colony, and he must agree with the honorable member for the North River, that the native youth manifested any reluctance to work, and he saw such families on his own estate, who found it to answer exceedingly well. They therefore have this increase to depend on, and they could not get rid of the means of emigration to a moderate extent, and he thought the pressing wants of the colony would be supplied. Had the colony emigration had been interrupted, and at this time he would not say that the colony would have been sufficient to supply all its wants. When they looked to the census, he saw the quantity of children that were born in the colony, he could not agree to their want of labour, and he would not understand. The way that he would propose to raise a fund for immigration was this—under Land Orders, it was provided that the colony should be charged according to the amount upon the run, but he would not understand it would carry. Let then the capacity of the whole 300,000 acres occupied by the squatters be estimated, and let them be divided into 100,000 acres, and the 300,000 acres occupied within the boundary of the colony be divided into 100,000 acres, and this means one £150,000 of this annually raised — this, with the interest, and the sale of land would be sufficient to pay no less than £50,000 a year, and this, with the interest, would supply of labour. But it was objected that it would be dangerous to send out the colony to the colonies, for fear of the colony becoming a monetary crisis. It was such a delusion could have existed so long in the mind of the honorable member. It was a fact, as was proved by a document on the subject of the years of immigration, that the colony in the colony steadily increased. In 1830 it was only £20,000, in 1833 it was £40,000, and then successively increased to £100,000, £120,000, £140,000, £160,000, £180,000, £200,000, £220,000, £240,000, £260,000, £280,000, £300,000, £320,000, £340,000, £360,000, £380,000, £400,000, £420,000, £440,000, £460,000, £480,000, £500,000, £520,000, £540,000, £560,000, £580,000, £600,000, £620,000, £640,000, £660,000, £680,000, £700,000, £720,000, £740,000, £760,000, £780,000, £800,000, £820,000, £840,000, £860,000, £880,000, £900,000, £920,000, £940,000, £960,000, £980,000, £1,000,000, £1,020,000, £1,040,000, £1,060,000, £1,080,000, £1,100,000, £1,120,000, £1,140,000, £1,160,000, £1,180,000, £1,200,000, £1,220,000, £1,240,000, £1,260,000, £1,280,000, £1,300,000, £1,320,000, £1,340,000, £1,360,000, £1,380,000, £1,400,000, £1,420,000, £1,440,000, £1,460,000, £1,480,000, £1,500,000, £1,520,000, £1,540,000, £1,560,000, £1,580,000, £1,600,000, £1,620,000, £1,640,000, £1,660,000, £1,680,000, £1,700,000, £1,720,000, £1,740,000, £1,760,000, £1,780,000, £1,800,000, £1,820,000, £1,840,000, £1,860,000, £1,880,000, £1,900,000, £1,920,000, £1,940,000, £1,960,000, £1,980,000, £2,000,000, £2,020,000, £2,040,000, £2,060,000, £2,080,000, £2,100,000, £2,120,000, £2,140,000, £2,160,000, £2,180,000, £2,200,000, £2,220,000, £2,240,000, £2,260,000, £2,280,000, £2,300,000, £2,320,000, £2,340,000, £2,360,000, £2,380,000, £2,400,000, £2,420,000, £2,440,000, £2,460,000, £2,480,000, £2,500,000, £2,520,000, £2,540,000, £2,560,000, £2,580,000, £2,600,000, £2,620,000, £2,640,000, £2,660,000, £2,680,000, £2,700,000, £2,720,000, £2,740,000, £2,760,000, £2,780,000, £2,800,000, £2,820,000, £2,840,000, £2,860,000, £2,880,000, £2,900,000, £2,920,000, £2,940,000, £2,960,000, £2,980,000, £3,000,000, £3,020,000, £3,040,000, £3,060,000, £3,080,000, £3,100,000, £3,120,000, £3,140,000, £3,160,000, £3,180,000, £3,200,000, £3,220,000, £3,240,000, £3,260,000, £3,280,000, £3,300,000, £3,320,000, £3,340,000, £3,360,000, £3,380,000, £3,400,000, £3,420,000, £3,440,000, £3,460,000, £3,480,000, £3,500,000, £3,520,000, £3,540,000, £3,560,000, £3,580,000, £3,600,000, £3,620,000, £3,640,000, £3,660,000, £3,680,000, £3,700,000, £3,720,000, £3,740,000, £3,760,000, £3,780,000, £3,800,000, £3,820,000, £3,840,000, £3,860,000, £3,880,000, £3,900,000, £3,920,000, £3,940,000, £3,960,000, £3,980,000, £4,000,000, £4,020,000, £4,040,000, £4,060,000, £4,080,000, £4,100,000, £4,120,000, £4,140,000, £4,160,000, £4,180,000, £4,200,000, £4,220,000, £4,240,000, £4,260,000, £4,280,000, £4,300,000, £4,320,000, £4,340,000, £4,360,000, £4,380,000, £4,400,000, £4,420,000, £4,440,000, £4,460,000, £4,480,000, £4,500,000, £4,520,000, £4,540,000, £4,560,000, £4,580,000, £4,600,000, £4,620,000, £4,640,000, £4,660,000, £4,680,000, £4,700,000, £4,720,000, £4,740,000, £4,760,000, £4,780,000, £4,800,000, £4,820,000, £4,840,000, £4,860,000, £4,880,000, £4,900,000, £4,920,000, £4,940,000, £4,960,000, £4,980,000, £5,000,000, £5,020,000, £5,040,000, £5,060,000, £5,080,000, £5,100,000, £5,120,000, £5,140,000, £5,160,000, £5,180,000, £5,200,000, £5,220,000, £5,240,000, £5,260,000, £5,280,000, £5,300,000, £5,320,000, £5,340,000, £5,360,000, £5,380,000, £5,400,000, £5,420,000, £5,440,000, £5,460,000, £5,480,000, £5,500,000, £5,520,000, £5,540,000, £5,560,000, £5,580,000, £5,600,000, £5,620,000, £5,640,000, £5,660,000, £5,680,000, £5,700,000, £5,720,000, £5,740,000, £5,760,000, £5,780,000, £5,800,000, £5,820,000, £5,840,000, £5,860,000, £5,880,000, £5,900,000, £5,920,000, £5,940,000, £5,960,000, £5,980,000, £6,000,000, £6,020,000, £6,040,000, £6,060,000, £6,080,000, £6,100,000, £6,120,000, £6,140,000, £6,160,000, £6,180,000, £6,200,000, £6,220,000, £6,240,000, £6,260,000, £6,280,000, £6,300,000, £6,320,000, £6,340,000, £6,360,000, £6,380,000, £6,400,000, £6,420,000, £6,440,000, £6,460,000

of money in any community? The
 ing; and he knew of no instance
 which thus excluded the utility
 of coin in the colony. The fact was,
 immigrants were not paid for in money,
 were paid for in the produce of the
 land; and he argued, because the
 of capital had caused it, that money
 in England it must do so here. But the
 were very different. In England, the
 they had to purchase was paid for in
 and any balance of trade between
 two countries must be so paid. But it
 not so here, and because it
 became so profitable to export
 it did not pay to pay in
 He therefore maintained that the
 of the land fund to immigration
 was constitutional and legitimate,
 and thought it ought to have a limit, and
 that that limit was not a million or
 two years, when the population of the
 might have increased to half a million,
 he thought the natural increase of the
 attended this was not a question of
 question of labour only in connexion
 population. Long ago, when the popu-
 was much thinner, he anticipated with
 the cause, the time would be in-
 to half a million, and it would also
 done so, but had the imbecility and igno-
 of the home government delivered up
 as they are the prey to selfish
 ulators. If he therefore, he
 felt, sufficiently shown that there
 other way of obtaining a supply
 besides that of transportation. There
 was the further question of a man, or
 for the immigrants in detention, and
 of the parishes to assist in the trans-
 of their destitute poor. Then, so far as
 the question was concerned, notwithstanding
 the cause upon which he would
 he could wish to see this class of men
 for the purpose of peopling the co-
 He had shown that the only excuse for
 introduction to supply the death of
 did not exist. There could be no con-
 for their being brought here. He
 agreed that the part application of the
 to the construction of railways would
 be useful, but he would be some-
 what arrived. It would be some-
 to construct railways through a wilderness.
 must wait till they had population;
 even if they possessed the funds without
 the railways. He would not, he
 must remark, in respect to this system, that
 quite agreed with the hon. member for
 try in its reformatory effects, and that a
 number of converts of considerable worth
 and respectable men; but he could not
 with him as to their general order and
 character. He had had some experience
 matter, having had eighty assigned to
 one time, and some of the worst ex-
 cause was broken open, his sheep and
 stolen, or some outrage committed. The
 proof indeed that a return to this system
 was undesirable, was that the convicts
 were opposed to it, as they would
 could revive old feelings, and associations
 were anything but desirable. He re-
 ally any necessity should have existed
 this question, he would have been
 There might appear something un-
 in casting a censure on the Report of
 committee, but although that Report
 been brought up for adoption,
 had been printed and sent to the
 then handed about, not to serve
 the interests of the colonists, but to promote
 interests—the paltry, petty interests of a
 few individuals, who were to come
 in the hour of the ruin of the colony to
 on the spoils. He denied that these
 were colonists. He denied that they
 anything but the worst enemies of the
 colony. He felt it his duty to say to
 selfish men with all the indig-
 he felt. Why was this Report
 published in a garbled manner except to
 the prediction that the colony would
 for Durham, in the debate on the land
 tion, that the same interest which had
 so successfully exerted to monopolize the
 of the colony for nothing would go on,
 by the same party, would oppose the
 the colony to the lowest depth of degrada-
 to obtain labour for nothing too. He
 and it was most unworthy conduct for
 the attempt to do this with the legis-
 of a colony for such objects and such
 The honorable member cried, no, no;
 red he to deny that the success of this
 had been boasted publicly in the
 of Sydney; that it was opposed to
 this influence had settled the land
 on, and that it would now
 the convicts question? Why,
 his assumption had been displayed in
 the, the boatswains would have been
 mud and cabbage stalks, and richly
 they have deserved it. He could not
 dignified at conduct so insulting and
 relating to the colony, and he would
 shake his firm allegiance and affection
 of the colony, it would be that a
 try could legislate for such paltry inter-
 in preference to the welfare of a
 community.

WENTWORTH, in rising to make observations on the motion before the house, did not feel called on to go to any great length into the question, particularly after the able and powerful speech addressed to the house by his hon. friend. He confessed that the reasons given by the able member for Cumberland for introducing this motion at all had not satisfied him, and he was not reconciled to the course first adopted in his reference to the question, and his subsequent conduct, and the repeated attacks upon the Report of the Select Committee. In these events, he must say that this motion was a very great disgrace from him, as he knew that it was the intention of the Committee at that that the honorable member did not fill his place as the framer of that Report. He knew this, for he was present at the meeting held in a room of that very nature, at which ten or twelve persons were present, and it was decided that one of those should be the chairman of the Committee, and draw lots which it should be. He was anxious to secure the fortunate lot which fell upon him (Mr. Wentworth), and with all his abuse and scurrility which had since been put upon him from all parts of the country, in attacking he took it for granted, and he admitted it, that he felt, the honorable member like all the other members who attended, capable to the redemption of transportation, certainly if he was not so, he was acting a cowardly and disingenuous part. But he was the author of that report a few days before the report was brought up he would not be a member, who told him he hoped he need not put up a good Report, as he was well aware that he was doing so if he threw himself into it, and certainly his knowledge of the honorable member had of his (Mr. Wentworth's) views on the subject, from this remark he should have come to the conclusion that it was favourable to it. He concurred fully with the honorable member from the North Point, that had made that question of all or nothing, that motion which the Committee was moved for, that there would not be any of these votes raised against it. Even if the honorable member would, he believed, at that time, have been so far from down 200 miles to support him as he now opposed. He, however, blamed no hon. member for expressing their opinions on any such thing as it appeared these opinions had been mentioned in the main meetings in the neighbourhood of the city, at which the honorable member reported, and he was surprised that all the members, whatever the opinions they had of the opinions might be then, those of the honorable member for Cumberland were in favour of it, so that the honorable member indeed with a bad grace from him. He thought therefore he was not scrupulous to give of opinion to a period addressed to the appointment of the Committee, perhaps dictated by the eloquence he had heard at the meetings, perhaps enlightened by the observations of those who were present, but had been so liberally thanked and applauded, it was then he began to think of his future position in that House might be to be adhered to his first opinions. No more, too, there.

[illegible]

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—A vacancy for a City Councillor for your Ward will occur on the 1st of November next, permit me very respectfully to offer myself a candidate on that occasion.

My motive in soliciting your suffrages arises not from civic ambition, but from a desire to be placed in a position where I may have opportunities afforded me of endeavouring to render some good services to my fellow-citizens.

Should I be honoured by your choice you shall at least find in me a zealous and undilatory supporter of all measures calculated to be beneficial to the city, combined with a due regard to public economy.

I intend to do myself the honour of personally soliciting your votes and interests, and beg to subscribe myself,

Yours faithful and obedient servant,
J. J. COHEN.

479, George-street,
September 10. 4162

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—Being about to retire by rotation as a Councillor of Cook Ward, and as a vacancy will occur in this Ward, and I naturally wish to represent the Ward in which I am most interested.

I beg to assure you that should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence and support, my utmost exertions shall be used for the carrying out of all measures which may benefit the city at the least cost.

I shall do myself the honour of calling upon you personally, on an early day, to solicit your votes and interest, when I trust I may be considered worthy of obtaining the promise of your support on the ensuing election.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. JOSEPHSON.

September 11. 4162

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

Rich Silks, Satins, China Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Mantellets, Fanned Muslins, Balaclavas, Fancy Dresses, Laces, Worked

Muslin Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, Ladies' ready-made Linen, Baby Linen, and

all kinds of Drapery Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Gentlemen's ready-made Clothing, Slops, &c., ever known in this colony.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON

beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and its surrounding districts, that in consequence of some special arrangements in England, a great change will shortly take place in their business, which has induced them to embrace this favourable season of the year to make a great and unparalleled reduction in the prices of their goods, such as cannot fail to convince every person of the advantage now to be obtained by making their spring purchases from this stock.

SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND, TAHITI, AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,

And the public generally, should not lose the present opportunity of purchasing goods of a first-rate description, at little more than one-half their value.

CIRCULARS,

containing a list of articles, with the reduced prices attached, can be obtained at the establishment.

Exmouth, 263, Pitt-street.

PROCK AND DRESS COATS, VESTS AND TROUSERS.

WE have much gratification in being able to state that our European buyer has made extensive arrangements with

MESSRS. S. W. SILVER AND CO.

OF LONDON,

to supply us with articles of their manufacture, and amongst other goods, the whole of their stock, which being made in the most superior Metropolitan style, cannot fail to please.

We have received by the

"STERLING"

the first shipment of these goods, comprising twenty-two cases of really choice clothing.

Black and Coloured Frock Coats, at 50s. and 60s.; Messrs. Silver's price being 70s. each.

Black and Fanny Satin and other Vests.

Black and Coloured Superfine Cloth Trousers.

Drill, Duck, and Fanny Trousers.

In one word, the assortment of Gentlemen's Dress is choice; and at the prices at which they are offered, cannot fail to meet with universal satisfaction.

In conclusion, we would advise gentlemen to lose no time in making their selection, for although we have not been able to advertise these articles for the past two days, numbers have been sold.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER.

4213

THE GREATEST CURE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A GENTLEMAN

NINETY YEARS OF AGE, OF A VERY BAD LEG.

Extract of a Letter, dated Savannah, 18th January, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I suffered with a bad leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting any relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that I should like to try your pills and ointment, and he said, "do so, for I do not see any chance of your getting better, without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge." By taking your pills and using your ointment, I got immediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which I thank God, and to you, Sir, I return my sincere thanks. It is generally known about here, and is called a surprising cure.

(Signed) RICHARD STODDER.

The above gentleman is now as hale and strong, even in his 80th year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Savannah.

A CERTIFICATION OF TWO YEARS PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter dated Savannah, February 19th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Savannah Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very bad legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three; they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of either one of two alternatives, he had both legs amputated or die.—On his way home he met a gentleman in the coach who recommended the use of Holloway's pills and ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means alone.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY.

Editor and Proprietor of the Savannah Journal.

A CURE OF A DEPRAVED SCROBTIC RUPTION OF LONG STANDING.

Extract of a Letter dated Wolverhampton, the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness, and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right, for the sake of others, to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with violent Scrobtic Rupution, which completely covered my chest and other parts of my body, causing such violent pains that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured. I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVEL.

A CURE OF A DREADFUL AND DANGEROUS CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

In the following remarkable case, the Lady had been both deaf and blind from the violence of the complaint—February 19th, 1847.

Mrs. Robbins, of Tivoli-place, Cheltenham, was for two years dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas, that she became (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind and deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during several of the most eminent medical men in Cheltenham, without receiving any benefit whatever, and as a last resource, she tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in two months perfectly cured the dreadful complaint, and likewise restored her to health.

Mrs. Stoye, the very respectable landlady of the Newmarket Inn, Cheltenham, can bear witness to this cure. It can also be authenticated at the Stationer's, No. 10, Arcade, High-street, Cheltenham.

In ALL DISORDERS of the skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cankers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of piles. Holloway's Pills in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of mosquitoes, sand flies, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips; also bunions, and soft corns will be immediately cured by the use of this Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple-bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes; and in Sydney (wholesale) by

J. K. HEYDON,

78, King-street.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.

AGENTS.

Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield Hill; Mr. Cleary (late Flanagan's), King-street; Mr. G. F. Poole, chemist, George-street; Mr. Alder, chemist, Paramatta-street; Mr. Ryan, chemist, Paramatta-street; Mr. Michael Dalton, grocer, No. 3, Campbell-street.

Paramatta—Mr. C. W. Rowling, chemist.

Maitland—Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-street, near the Catholic Chapel.

Singapore—Mr. William Copland Leary, Druggist.

Murrumbidgee—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper.

Pen's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tanworth, storekeeper.

Liverpool—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper.

Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist.

Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper.

Morton Bay—Mr. William Kavanagh, North Brisbane, storekeeper.

Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler.

(Signed) 4272

JUST OPENED.

FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF COLLY.

A LARGE assortment of hair brushes.

Tooth, palate, nail, and whisker ditto

Hat, clothes, shaving, and toilet ditto

Also,

A large variety of Perfumery—Rowland's Kalydor, Odonto, &c.

Essences of Rodeleia, Queen's Bouquet, Marchale, Geranium, &c.

Very Superior Eau de Cologne

Essence of Green and Cold Cream.

Windsor Soap, Lavender Water, Cream of Roses

&c. &c. &c.

At G. F. POOLE'S,

Chemist and Druggist,

425, George-street.

IRONMONGERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE SHOP.

No. 395, George-street, next to the Royal Hotel.

HARPER AND MOORE beg to acquaint their friends and the public, that having made arrangements with a leading house in England, for a constant and general supply of first-rate ironmongery, they will be enabled to sell at such prices as will ensure the satisfaction of those who may favour them with orders.

H. and M. trust that by proper attention to orders, punctuality and prompt attention to business, they will ensure that portion of public attention and patronage, which they will endeavour at all times to merit.

Country storekeepers, settlers, graziers, and others, will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

JUST RECEIVED, "REBULVA,"

"PROMISE," AND "COMMONS."

Evbank's patent nails, assorted sizes; Badger's wrought nails, all sizes; Foster's and Sidway's spades and shovels, London glue, carpet brooms, Wilkinson's and Boby's sheep shears, B.Y. sickles and scythes, blacksmith's bellows, superior pit and cross-cut saws, hand and tance saws, Wing's frame, press, cross-cut, and hand-saw files; Hall's gunpowder, FF, FFF, glass and blasting; Smith's anvil, and iron, shot, all sizes; flying pans, long and short handles; oval boilers to twelve gallons, saucepans, tea kettles, to eight gallons, and tea kettles; British plate and Britannia-metal goods, shoe sprigs and spangles, hob nails, wheat mills, best steel, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; brushes and brooms, rim and other locks, hanger all kinds, French planes, gimlets, candlesticks, table and chamber, brass and plated; wheat, flour, and fine hair slaves; superior table cutlery, and cheap ditto; pen and pocket knives, brass foundry, assorted; iron pots and camp ovens, full and half-register grates, scales and weights, steel yards, &c., together with a general assortment of useful ironmongery.

3155

FOSTERVILLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, CITY OF SYDNEY.

SITUATE BETWEEN THE SHERIFF'S GARDENS, AND THE MARRION HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF THE TRUSTEES OF MRS. J. T. HUGHES.

THE ABOVE ESTATE will be let on long and favourable leases, divided into convenient and economical sized building allotments of various sizes to accommodate all classes. Great attention has been bestowed in connecting the whole neighbourhood one with another, by means of streets; and the plan of Mr. Armstrong has admirably projected the continuation of Gilpe-street, opening from the wider end of George-street, and the Market Street directly to the Riley Estate; hence the passenger finds a near way to the South Head Road, New Court House, Woolloomooloo, and Darlinghurst; again, the intended promulgation of Macquarie-street, through this property, brings the Surry and Strawberry Hill property into a more direct line of communication with Hyde Park, Government House, Circular Wharf, &c.

For further particulars, or to treat for the above, apply to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, where the plan can be seen.

3672

NEW BOOKS, EX "GANGES."

W FORD respectfully invites the attention of the public to the following selection of Books, suitable to all classes of readers:—

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, cheap edition

Scott's Tales of a Grandfather

Sharpe's London Magazine, in volumes

Diary of a Late Physician

Knight's Weekly Volume, 119, various

Moore's History of Ireland, 4 vols.

Shakespeare, Varley's Edition, 10 vols., cloth

Bloomfield's College and School Greek Testament

Arnold's Latin and Greek Composition

Henry's 1st and 2nd Latin Books

Characteristics of Men of Genius, 2 vols

Jelf's Bampton Lectures

Shuttleworth's Paraphrastic Translation of the Bible

Hooker's Works, by Rev. J. Keble

The Works of Bishop Coverdale

Sermons of Bishop Latimer

Memoir of William Knibb, Missionary in Jamaica

Christian Examples, by the Rev. A. Williams

Key to the Prayer Book, by the Rev. R. Whythead

Dr. Cumming's Manual of Christian Evidence

The Convict Ship, and England's Mail

The Jesuit in the Family

Humble's Dictionary of Geology

Bradford's North-west Coast, or, Valley of the Upper Mississippi

Lives of Lord Lovett and Duncan Forbes

Narrative of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave

The British Association's Catalogue of Stars

Johnson on Turning

Heaven's Visit to Upper Canada

Modern British Plutarch, by W. C. Taylor

Recreations in Astronomy, by Rev. Lewis Tomlinson

Johnson on the Lord's Prayer

Truth, its Authority, Power, and Importance, by Latimer

The Days of Leod

Dr. Hook's Meditations

Tyler's Elements of General History

My Own Annual

Murray's Illuminated Prayer, morocco elegant

Mrs. Markham's France and Germany

The Wonder Seer, by Tythe

Wilson's Companion to the Altar

Pietas and Hero Religions

Ball Room Preceptor and Ball Room Polka

Emma De Lissen

Cowper's Poems, 2 vols., Tit's Illustrated edition

Thomson's Seasons, 1 vol., ditto

Beattie and Collins, 1 vol., ditto

Eliza Cook's Poems, morocco illustrated

Dale's Sabbath Companion

Bickerteth's Divine Warnings

Moliere, royal 8vo., illustrated

Horrie de Napoleon, royal 8vo., illustrated

The nine following works are all beautifully illustrated, suitable for presents for the drawing room table—

Shakespeare Gallery, morocco

Waverley Gallery, ditto

Gallery of the Green, ditto

Nature of the Opera, ditto

Agnes of Female Beauty, ditto

Gallery of the Society of Painters, ditto

Twain's Wild Flowers, ditto

Language of Flowers, silk

Johnson's Lives of the Poets, morocco elegant

Goldsmith's Works, ditto

Hervey's Meditations, ditto

Boswell's Life of Johnson, ditto

Gainsay's Crochet Dolls

Johnson's Works, ditto

Mrs. Crochet Dolls

Pirate and three Cutters

London's Companion to the Flower Garden

Belwell's Idiotary

Their French Revolution, 2 vols.

Girl's Own Book, St. Patrick's Eve

Dalton's Jesuits, Orphan of Waterloo

Whiston's Josephus, Holly Grange

Swiss Family Robinson, Legends of Babemahl

Mrs. Ellis's Women, Wives, and Daughters of England

Family Secrets

Tyler's Napoleon, 2 vols.

Byron's Works, cloth and morocco

Southey's Poetical Works, 1 vol.

Campbell's Poetical Works, 1 vol.

Napoleon Gallery

Sir W. Scott's Marjorie, Lady of the Lake, Rokeby, and Lay of the Last Minstrel, morocco, elegant, illustrated

Blackwood's cheap novels

Moxon's cheap editions

Clarke's Cabinet series

Southey's Works of Cowper

Shewwood's Henry Milner, 2 vols.

Recluse of Valchod

Sinclair's Modern Accomplishments

D'Aubigne's, Dodd's, and Parnostelle's Cookery

Mauder's Treasury of Knowledge

Biographical Treasury

Treasury of History

Literary and Scientific Treasury

Also,

A large assortment of new Children's Books.

W. FORD,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,

464, George-street.

4179

FRENCH BOOTS.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned an invoice of gentlemen's French Boots of superior quality.

T. FISHER,

No. 310, Pitt-street North.

4284

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Committee of the Cumberland Turf Club at the Paramatta Meeting, in July, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor	£ 0 0
Australian Jockey Club	5 0 0
Armstrong	1 1 0
Alexander, Edward	1 1 0
Anderson	1 1 0
Aiken, H.	0 10 0
Bodkin, George	2 0 0
Bettington, J. B.	1 1 0
Bent, J. J.	1 1 0
Bent, Wm.	1 1 0
Barnes, George	1 1 0
Barnett, R.	1 1 0
Berry	1 1 0
Brown	1 1 0
Bramall	1 1 0
Blackland, Edward	1 1 0
Boggs	1 1 0
Bunkley	0 10 0
Byrne, John	0 10 0
Byth	0 10 0
Cheska, Alfred	1 1 0
Cohen, M. M.	1 1 0
Coatton, George	1 1 0
Cohen, Wm.	1 1 0
Crowe, R. J.	1 1 0
Cohen and Son	0 10 0
Cheska	0 10 0
Darvall, J. B.	2 2 0
Davies	1 1 0
Dalzell, James	1 1 0
Dunlop, James	1 1 0
Dixon, Mark	1 1 0
Douglas, Thomas	1 1 0
Durfee	0 10 0
Elliott, Gilbert	1 1 0
Edw. James	1 1 0
Burt, Captain	0 10 0
Evans, George	0 10 0
Essex, Thomas	0 10 0
Foster	3 0 0
Foster, Wm.	3 0 0
Fitz Roy, George	3 0 0
Fallager Wm.	1 1 0
Fanning	1 1 0
Fisher and Co.	1 1 0
Friends	4 7 6
Gilligan, John	3 0 0
Gilbert, Thomas	1 1 0
Galloway, James	0 10 0
Goodin, Wm.	0 10 0
Gilbert, Samuel	0 10 0
Good, John	0 10 0
Hadden, J. R.	3 0 0
Healy, Edward	3 0 0
Harris, Thomas	3 0 0
Hill, George	2 2 0
Hodley	1 1 0
Hartley	1 1 0
Hale	1 1 0
Hamel, Rowland	1 1 0
Holroyd, A. T.	1 1 0
Holroyd, H.	1 1 0
Halle, Wm.	1 1 0
Harper, John	1 1 0
Haward, R.	1 1 0
Houston, James	1 1 0
Hillas, Mark	0 10 0
Hyland, L.	0 10 0
Hall	0 10 0
Jones, T. E.	4 1 0
Jackson, Charles	1 1 0
Jockey line	1 1 0
Inland, Mrs.	0 10 0
Kirwan	2 1 0
Kay, James	3 0 0
Kinney, A.	1 1 0
Knight	1 1 0
Lawson, W. M. C.	5 0 0
Lawson, N. B.	3 0 0
Langley, George	1 1 0
Livingstone, Wm.	1 1 0
Long, Wm.	1 1 0
Lakeman	0 10 0
Macarthur, H. H., M.C.	5 0 0
McKay, John	4 0 0
Mayne, Henry	4 0 0
McDonnell, A. L.	3 0 0
Macarthur, J. and W.	3 0 0
Marvell, A. C.	1 1 0
Morris, Captain	1 1 0
McRoberts, James	1 1 0
McEvoy	1 1 0
Martin	0 10 0
Mason, Equine	0 10 0
Moffitt, Wm.	0 10 0
May, Thomas	0 10 0
Murray, C.	0 10 0
Monks, Wm.	0 10 0
Maloney, M.	0 10 0
Nash, Andrew	2 2 0
Nichols, G. R.	1 1 0
New, Edward	1 1 0
New, Henry	1 1 0
Newton	1 1 0
Nairn, Robert	0 10 0
Nettel, E.	0 10 0
O'Connell, Captain	3 0 0
O'Connell, C. D.	1 1 0
Osby, Charles	1 1 0
Pye, James	5 0 0
Perry, John	3 0 0
Paisley, Wm.	3 0 0
Price and Co.	1 1 0
Peyton, M., jun.	1 1 0
Peyton, N.	1 1 0
Phillips, J.	1 1 0
Poland	1 1 0
Perry, B.	0 10 0
Raymond, S.	3 2 0
Roberts, James	3 0 0
Roberts, Charles	2 2 0
Roberts, Joseph	2 2 0
Rouse, George	2 2 0
Raid, William	1 1 0
Ryan, James	1 1 0
Ryan, John	1 1 0
Rutter, R. C.	1 1 0
Rush, B.	1 1 0
Riley	1 1 0

Setter, Edwin	5 0 0
Single	3 0 0
Sullivan, Thomas	3 0 0
Sommers, Paramatta	3 0 0
Sommerville, L.	1 1 0
Sommerville, S.	1 1 0
Stewart, James	1 1 0
Stirling, John	1 1 0
Smith, Edward	1 1 0
Stirling, George	0 10 0
Sommerville	0 10 0
Smith	0 10 0
Shackles	0 10 0
Tait	3 0 0
Turner, R. C.	2 0 0
Tooth, R. and E.	2 2 0
Tapp, Edward	1 1 0
Townsend	1 1 0
Titterton, L.	1 1 0
Thornston	1 1 0
Taylor	1 1 0
Tanks, John	0 10 0
Taylor	0 10 0
Uquhart, James	1 1 0
Walker, Hannah	3 0 0
Warby, B.	3 0 0
Walton, Joseph	2 2 0
Wilkie	1 1 0
Watford, H.	1 1 0
Watkins, F.	1 1 0
Williams	1 1 0
Weston, Captain	1 1 0
Walker	0 10 0
Wilson	0 10 0
Waller William	0 10 0
X.Y.	1 1 0
Sundries collected	4 12 0
	£247 6 6
Abstract Receipts and Expenditure at Paramatta Race Meeting, July, 1847.	
RECEIPTS.	
Subscriptions as above	£ 347 6 6
Surplus from Paramatta Race	3 10 0
Entrances, Sweepstakes, and Booths	317 0 0
Grand Stand and Gate	78 0 0
Surplus from Sale of Winner of Hack Race	16 0 0
Sundry Small Stands on Course	1 13 0
	£663 16 0
To Balance, Amount in hand of Treasurer	
	£71 2 1
EXPENDITURE.	
Paid Prizes	£ 457 0 0
Forming Course, Erecting Grand and Stewards' Stands, Fencing and	70 9 9
Stationary and Advertising	12 10 10
Gratuities to Police and Refreshment for ditto	8 10 0
Orphan dues for Sale of Gate and Winner of Hack Race	1 16 10
Incidental Expenses	3 0 0
Fund Reserved to finish the Course	30 0 0
By Balance	71 2 1
	£663 10 0
JAMES PYE, Treasurer.	
TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOSITIES.—To be sold, an Amphora, dug from the ruins of Hierapolis, which city was destroyed A.D. 70. Enquire of Mr. Fox, George-street.	
COMFORTABLE HOME.—Two gentlemen, of retiring disposition and domesticated habits, can be accommodated with the above in the family of a private gentleman, and where no other boarders are taken by applying by letter to G. K., at the Herald Office. Only those who are likely to become permanent residents will be treated with, as the advertiser wishes to form a comfortable social circle. The highest references will be given and required. Terms moderate.	
S. Situation, the edge of the Race-course, September 15.	
A PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET, with the license; rent moderate; the fittings to be valued at a fair valuation; good-will trifling. For particulars enquire at the Ram Punchon, corner of Castle-street and Campbell streets.	
September 12.	
MARINE VILLA RESIDENCE AT THE NORTH SHORE.	
TO LET, a genteel Verandah Cottage, in a respectable neighbourhood in Neutral Bay, only a few minutes' walk from the ferry opposite Dawes Point, containing sitting-room 21 feet long, two bedrooms, hall, detached kitchen, servant's room, with three-quarters of an acre of ground, fenced in, fronting the water, fruit trees and vine, well of water, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply to N. BAY, Cornish Arms, late Blue Posts, Lower George-street.	
September 9.	
TO LET.—A genteel Family Residence, very pleasantly situated, known as the Retreat, Camperdown, and near Saint Stephen's Church.	
Ground floor consists of spacious stone hall, breakfast parlour, dining room, drawing room, butler's pantry, good kitchen, with stove, dresser, oven, copper, &c., &c., with a room over.	
Second floor consists of six good bedrooms. There is also a three-stall stable and coach-house erected, cow shed, plenty of good water, good garden, with the use of large paddock. For particulars apply to	
Messrs. BOWEN AND SON, Saddlers, 423, George-street.	

Commissioner Office, Sydney, 14th September, 1847.

TENDERS FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The undersigned, on the 14th instant, will be received, sealed, and opened at 12 o'clock, the most favourable of which, if approved, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be attended to unless sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

BILLS ON THE FRENCH TREASURY.—TENDERS IN DUPLICATE will be received at the French Consulate Office till Saturday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons willing to purchase the above bills to the extent of about two thousand pounds sterling, more or less.

The tenders to state the rate of Exchange in francs per pound sterling.

Further particulars may be had on application to the French Consulate Office between the hours of ten and twelve A.M.

Sydney, September 14.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THE undersigned has removed from Sumner-street to Orr's Wharf (late Grace's), bottom of Bathurst-street.

GEORGE D. CRAIG, Commission Agent.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS IN THE MORGAN DISTRICT.

MR. R. J. SMITH, of the Steam Boiling Down Establishment, Kangaroo Point, begs to inform the settlers in the above district, that he has accepted Thomas Barker and Co.'s agency for the sale of their flour.

A large stock of flour being always on hand at the above establishment, settlers and storekeepers may always depend upon being supplied with all qualities at the lowest market rates.

Kangaroo Point, March 27.

VENTILATED FRENCH HATS.—The undersigned has just received, ex Ganges and other late arrivals, an extensive assortment of the above very superior Hats, of all shapes and sizes.

Colonial ditto, equal to any imported; also, a superior assortment of best beaver and stuff hats.

Ladies' riding hats, men's and boys' caps, Hairy and Commissariat lace, gold cord, cockades, &c., &c.

All hats sold at this establishment warranted ventilated. Beaver and French hats made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, French Hat Manufacturer, 77, Market-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvage. Geelong-street West.

FRENCH WINES, &c.—RECENTLY LANDED, and on Sale at the Store of the undersigned—Champagne, pale and pink, in quarts and pints; Sparkling Burgundy, in quarts; Chateau Lafite.

Port, Sherry, and Madeira, in wood and bottle, of the highest character.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., George-street.

ALL PORTER, &c.—ALLSOPP'S SYDNEY ALE—Bass's No. 3 ditto—Byrne's bottled beer—Allsopp's bottled ale—Brewery and House's porter—Sherry, in wood and bottle—Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, &c.

On Sale by LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

BOYDELL'S NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.—JUST RECEIVED, a fresh lot of this superior tobacco, which is actually being used in preference to American, at one fourth the price.

ALSO, Small leaf and tobacco stems, in wool bales, for sheep wash—Corrosive sublimate, &c.

HENRY FERRIS, Store, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N. B.—Recipe for cure of scab, gratis.

TIN PLATES, IC AND IX.—Borden, sal. ammoniac—Spelter solder—Pitch, tar, and rosin—Just received and now on sale at the stores of the undersigned.

T. WOOLLEY.

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Bass's strong No. 2 in barrels—Port in hogheads and quarter-casks, and bottled—Sherry, pale and brown—Spanish red wine—Chateau Latour claret, in one dozen cases—Martell's brandy in bond—West India rum in bond—Purcell's gin—Pearl sago—Coffee—Bottled fruits—Hops—Colman's blue Mustard—Pickles and capers—Champion's strong pickling vinegar, No. 24—Spum salts—Soda crystals—Cotton wool—Warren's blacking—Lime oil boiled and raw.

JOSEPH B. WILLIE, Church Hill.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS. POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptance.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, 3685 Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street.

FOR SALE.—"The Phoenix." FINE WHITE SUGAR, in bags and baskets—Superior Java Coffee, in bags—ALSO, Hysonkin Tea, in chests, equal to Hyson—Gumpowder and Hyson, in 10 catty boxes—Liverpool Salt, in bags and casks—Rock Salt—Cape Wine, in pipes and half-pipes.

CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf, August 21.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—Woolpacks—Three-bushel bags—Soda ash—Soda—Ling Salt.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex cargo—Soda ash—36 and 37 inch superior woolbagging—Liverpool salt—Rock ditto—Boiled paint oil, in five gallon tins.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

ON SALE, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at the old established Store, 452, GEORGE-STREET.—Hysonkin tea, best quality, in chests, halves, and quarters—Ration, grocers', and white sugar—English and colonial refined ditto—Raisins, currants, and every article in the grocery and Italian trades—Ditto, in bond—Ditto, in quantities not less than two gallons—Martell's brandy ditto—Gin, cases and half-cases—Bottled ale and porter, best brands—Port, sherry, Madeira, in wood or bottle—Champagne, hock, claret, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, BY MR. STUBBS.—A HANDSOME two-story Villa Residence, on the banks of the Paramatta River, at Badlam Point. It contains seven rooms—the principal ones are lofty and open, with French lights on to a raised verandah, commanding a fine view of the river. There is a good garden, stocked with fruit trees and plenty of water, &c.

Fuller particulars of which may be obtained at the Mart, King-street.

ALSO, A neat Cottage, adjoining the above, containing five rooms and two attic ditto, garden, poultry yard, stable, &c.

Terms—liberal.

King-street, September 8.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Two Teams Working Bullocks, of ten and eight head each, with pole, drays, bows, yokes, and chains, complete. The cattle are in good condition, and fit at once to proceed with loading any distance into the interior, having been kept on good pasturage and not worked since last wool season. Apply at No. 156, Pitt-street; or to Mr. McRozema, Star Inn, near Windsor.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.—THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.—THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

TALLOW! TALLOW!—THE undersigned will give the highest market Cash price for Beef and Mutton Tallow of good quality and in shipping order.

ROBERT KING, Broker and Agent, Queen's-place.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the repairs and alterations to a House in George-street North, for Mr. A. Moses, may see plans and specifications on application to Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, Architect, 214, Pitt-street.

TO STONE MASONS.—TENDERS are invited for the excavating and masons' work, &c., required towards the erection of a dwelling house and shop, to be built in George-street, Sydney. The plans, specifications, and other particulars, are to be seen at the office of JAMES HOWE, of King-street, Architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Friday, the 17th instant.

JAMES HOWE, 113, King-street.

the public mind of New South Wales respect its status in the sordid considerations of self-interest. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOWMAN seconded the motion.

Mr. BLAND begged to ask a few remarks on the question which was before the House, which he hoped with the honorable member for Cumberland would be fully and fairly gone into, and that the House would arrive at a decision upon it. In the first place, he thought that the question which he had in place in bringing this question before the Council was most prudent and discreet. It had not been delayed, as had been imputed, by any sinister intentions; but it was necessary that the question should be brought in the colony and in England, should be disabused of the prejudices that prevailed respecting it. This must be a long question, because the feelings of philanthropy for charity to the human race were concerned. If indeed this were a mere simple question it might be decided as had been asserted, by women and children. But this was not the question. It was not a question of mere sentiment. It was a mixed question; a deep and profound question, involving the highest consideration, and demanding the deepest and most philosophical considerations. It was a question of feeling and sentiment, the hypocritical cant that had been thrown around it, must be cleared away before any fair decision could be arrived at on the great question, bearing as it did the interests of millions of their low-creatures and fellow-countrymen. He thought then, that in deferring the consideration of this subject, until time for mature deliberation had been allowed, was a very good thing. He thought the honesty and the intentions of those who had framed the Report; but he would ask how had the motion been brought forward by the honorable member for Cumberland. It was brought forward by a gentleman who had not been discussed by the Council; when not more than two-thirds of the members were in the House. It was at this period that this question affecting the interests of the great majority of the colony, was brought forward. He contended that such a course—the forcing on this discussion, was most unphilosophical, most unjust, most improper. (Hear.) When, too, they reflected that the Council had been elected on the eve of its dissolution—the aspect of the case was still more questionable. It seemed this question was to be made the stalking horse, from behind which the arrows were to be shot at the Government in the coming elections. He would not say it was so; but considering how high popular feeling ran on the subject out of doors, it at least was likely to be thought an election manoeuvre. Even if it were not, it was a very bad thing. He must have great difficulty on approaching this question in the same independent and unbiased way in which they would had the Council five years to run. Whatever, therefore, the result might be, it would be a result of the day; and on this ground it was most injudicious to the colony and to himself, for the hon. member to introduce his motion at such a time. It was a most inopportune time, and could not be a fair ground for the consideration of the subject. It had been said the opinions of the community were opposed to the revival of transportation—particularly of transportation with assignment. He had the honor to find opinions for and against it on general subjects; but this was not the time to be guided by that opinion. The sentiments of the greatest statesmen at home were undergoing a decided change on this question. Even Mr. Gladstone, who had been the warmest spewer of Mr. Gladstone was an honest despatch, were beginning to think that the re-summation of transportation was advisable. He thought Mr. Gladstone had been here he had been deceived, and was wrongly enough so. If then, men entrusted with the highest offices of the State had been deluded on this question, how could they expect a correct, unprejudiced, and unbiassed opinion from the Council? It was not enough to say that, neither calculated by their own experience to form an opinion, still less could they take time to its consideration which was so large and momentous a question required. It was not enough to say that, because the time might be given for due deliberation in the colony and at home. This was no new doctrine of his. He had always maintained, that it was the precipitancy—the hasty jumps at conclusions—the hasty conclusions, the haste, which had ruined the colony. They might see even now, although in some respects British statesmen were beginning to regard this question through a clearer medium, yet, in some respects they were beginning to see it as was much benighted as ever; and it would still take much argument to remove the prejudice and ignorance which prevailed respecting it. Like all other great questions, the British statesmen were beginning to see it more gradually. Look at the series of blundering which surrounded the attempts at legislation on all subjects; such as Catholic Emancipation—the Slave Trade—the Reform Bill—and the various attempts for promoting equality, and how the wisest heads may be led astray. But they were told by the honorable member for Cumberland, that if the Council adopted this Report, the English Government ought to give up the colonies. He would commend. But he would not believe a British minister could be guilty of so paltry, so miserable a trick, (hear, hear.) He did not think Mr. Gladstone, the colonists on what conditions would be brought forward by the minister like Mr. Gladstone would fling away these conditions, and send convicts here without any conditions at all. The Report recommended that transportation should be accompanied by immigration at British expense. He did not think that this stipulation would be refused, for two reasons, first, because the Government would be bound in honour to accept of the conditions, and secondly, because it would be possible to find a better way for the disposal of the redundant population of Great Britain. The honorable member to complain that the conditions had been suggested by the Committee. But it must be recollected that there was no time to take such evidence; and further, that in the enquiry into this subject some years ago, they were not allowed to give evidence. It was not until the Government was content with such casual evidence, and

could now use to answer part of the question, although he thought it the highest point on which the subject could be considered, was the humane and moral bearings of this system ; but he would now prepare to view it in its economic aspect. He would first of all lay his hands that the labour market must be relieved, and it was proposed to do this by immigration to be paid for out of the land fund ; but it was absurd to attempt to obtain labour in this way, and he would now turn to the question which would be wanted just at the time they had spent it and got labour for it. They had a tolerably good proof of the monetary confusion excited by any such drain of the capital of a country, and he would now turn to the case of England. In order to relieve the destitution of Ireland, she had had to export ten millions of money. Taking her population in round numbers at 30,000,000, that was the equivalent of the sum of £100 amount to 6s. 8d. a head. If the drain of so small an amount, in one year only, could throw Great Britain into such confusion, how could this colony be expected to bear a drain of £1,000,000 a year? The want of money, and food, and that drain continued not for one year only, but for five years ; for he contended that £2,000,000 had been expended in bringing out immigrants, and providing food for them, and that the drain of money and food under such circumstances, it must be ruined, and was ruined. The two functions of finding capital to buy fresh labour, and then to employ and feed it, were impeded, and the late disastrous year had proved the wisdom of his experiment. It was next urged as ground for complaint by the honorable member, that the petitions against the system were not printed. But the reason of this was evident. They had been got up by a very unscrupulous set of men, and they were therefore not deserving that attention which would otherwise have been given to them. He repeated, he considered this question by far the most important of any which could be presented to the consideration of this House, and he trusted it would be treated calmly, dispassionately, and philosophically. That the House would proceed with deliberate deduction from step to step. He must entirely withdraw his allegation that prevailed with men of superior minds and noble spirits, justified in heaping on the convict population abusive and insulting epithets. He had taken the trouble to classify the different orders of convicts, and he found amongst them some of the most illustrious and noble of his species. The first class, and it formed a pretty large one, was the class of religious convicts, and he found among these some of the saints of the philosophic convicts, and the next class was the philosophic convicts, and among these a pretty numerous one—men who had been sacrificed at the shrine of prejudice and ignorance. The next class was the political convicts, and among these he found many of their own time, and this class of convicts, the names of the Sydneyes and Russels, and a few other insignificant individuals of the same class, and was very nearly including those of Washington, and those of the American Revolution. The next class was the class of the immense class, was that of the class of the ignorant, and the sins of their class he contended belonged rather to the state than to the unhappy individuals, as it was the state that had created the class. He contended, if any of themselves had been left in the state, they might have been still worse : for the power to discern right from wrong was not given them. Another class was of those who had erred from weakness, and this class, and the sins of these, still more than those of the last class, were chargeable on the State. These were comprised nearly all except those who sinned from monomania or insanity, and he contended that to show the absurdity of supposing that such a gradation as was talked of could attach to a penal colony. Such claptrap might have weight with the masses, but could not with sensible men. He contended that he had omitted one class in his enumeration. The next class too, namely, those who had been convicted innocently. The notorious infirmity of their laws rendered many instances of this nature, and he contended that he had lately had two glaring instances of it displayed. He contended a gentleman had been convicted and transported for a crime which he was now believed to be entirely innocent ; whilst another guilty on conviction was afterwards acquitted. This had been going on for centuries, and he contended the infirmity of the laws, that a man could not be convicted on his own confession. It might be said that this classification was but a theory, and he contended that by statistics. He was content that it should go for a theory, and that it was so, at least as was well founded as the converse one could be. He contended that the convict was not the irreclaimable monster that some of the speakers had made him out to be, could show fully that experience had proved that he was quite capable of reformation. He had addressed many questions to those who were well experienced in the workings of the system, and he found that they were universally the same. He found that the roads of the colony had been made by convicts—that that the whole of the cleared lands of the colony had been cleared by convicts—that it was the convicts that they were indebted for the principal part of their houses and their buildings. He found if he asked who were the best farm servants, the answer was, emancipists and ticket-of-leave holders. Who got the highest wages ?—the answer was, still the same—emancipists and ticket-of-leave holders ;—and yet what wicked fellows these good servants must be. Were they trustworthy ? The answer was, most highly so. He contended that all these things proved that they might be reformed. He contended that he heard of very bad men being at the same time very trustworthy and useful ones. These were men who, having a chance of an honest livelihood, had been able to learn to do honest work in a land where they had been employed, turned from evil ways, and became good and useful members of society. He found too that nearly the whole of the market produce of the colony was raised by emancipists and their children. That the best shepherds, shearers, and the best reapers ; that they were, in fact, the most useful description of labourer, (Continued in the second part of a series of *Harbald's*.)

[illegible]